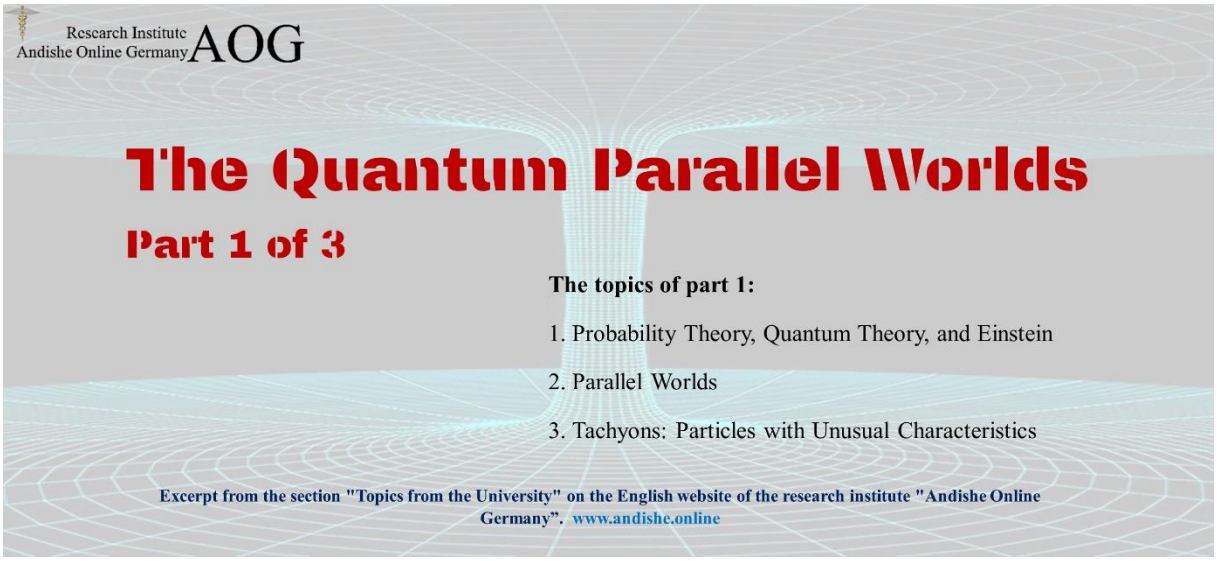
Research Institute
Andishe Online Germany AOG
The Quantum Parallel Worlds
Part 1 of 3
The topics of part 1:
1. Probability Theory, Quantum Theory, and Einstein
2. Parallel Worlds
3. Tachyons: Particles with Unusual Characteristics
Excerpt from the section "Topics from the University" on the English website of the research institute "Andishe Online Germany". www.andishe.online

Information about the article:

A presentation by the research institute "Andishe Online Germany (AOG)".

Research, investigation, and translation: Faramarz Tabesh

Date of publication:

English version: June 25th. 2024

German version: June 15th. 2024

Persian version: February 01, 2020

Link to article on the AOG website:

https://www.andishe2.online/en-metaphysics---mathematics--the-quantum-parallel-worlds--part-1-of-3

The topics of part 1:

1. Probability Theory, Quantum Theory, and Einstein

2. Parallel Worlds

3. Tachyons: Particles with Unusual Characteristics

Metaphysics & Mathematics

The Quantum Parallel Worlds

Part 1 of 3

Part 2 of 3

Part 3 of

Introduction

Metaphysics from the Perspective of the AOG Research Institute

It should be noted that this research center's definition of *"metaphysics"* [1] differs fundamentally from that commonly used in the philosophical literature.

The term is defined in this research as follows:

"That part of universal and eternal science [2] which has not yet been recognized and discussed by academic centers."

1- Probability Theory, Quantum Theory, and Einstein

In probability theory, the occurrence of a phenomenon is defined as the result of dividing the number of that phenomenon by the available possibilities. For example, a coin toss can have two possible outcomes: A and B. Therefore, the probability of phenomenon A or B occurring can be expressed as 1 divided by 2, or 50%. The likelihood that each side of a six-sided cube will land on the ground is about 16.7%.

A calculation of this nature is constrained to examining the complete mathematical aspect of the probability of the phenomenon occurring. Furthermore, it is essential to consider the influence of physical and mechanical variables in this process. The magnitude of the force exerted on the system, the direction of motion, heat, and friction, as well as the presence of one or more observers in the scene, especially regarding the effect of the power of thought [3], can influence the outcome of one possibility over another.

In Newtonian physics, the factors above are influential in determining the outcome of the manifestation of a single possibility. Nevertheless, examining the remaining unmanifested possibilities of this phenomenon has gained increasing traction in academic circles. Consequently, some quantum researchers have proposed that a solution to the problem may be found by modifying the laws of quantum mechanics. This line of thinking has also contributed to the emergence of the theory of parallel universes. This novel scientific perspective was among the factors that prompted Albert Einstein [4] to express reservations about specific quantum mechanics interpretations and theories [5].

Einstein could not accept such a theory with such strange and obscure results. The theory in question postulates that the observer defines the reality of a physical phenomenon. For Einstein, the cat is either dead or alive at any time in Schrödinger's experiment [6]. He believed that physicists had turned to

unscientific ideas and thus had moved away from the primary goal of science and physics. Therefore, he strongly criticized the theories of Niels Bohr and Werner Heisenberg at the Solvay Physics Conference [7].

It should be noted that Albert Einstein was mentioned as a man who believed in God. In this context, the following famous statement is attributed to him.

" I believe in Spinoza's God, who reveals himself in the orderly harmony of what exists, not in a God who concerns himself with the fates and actions of human beings."

Einstein tried to find subjects in quantum mechanics that contradicted classical physics to refute this young science, but he failed. **[Document 1]**

" It seems hard to get a sight of what God's cards are. But I cannot believe for an instant that he plays dice." **[Document 2]**

He believed that if God had wanted to play, He would have done so entirely so that the search for the laws of nature would be redundant since there could be no more laws. Bohr replied:

"But it cannot be our job to tell God how to run the world."

It should be noted that quantum mechanics in some of its approaches, including the experiment with Schrödinger's cat, can be described as incomprehensible and far removed from the rules of physics. In this context, it can be said that Einstein had the right not to accept an incomplete theory. He was convinced that accepting some theories of quantum mechanics would not only not solve the problem but would not bring us any closer to the mystery of the old one (God).

"Quantum mechanics is very respectful. But an inner voice tells me this is not yet the real Jacob. The theory delivers a lot, but it hardly brings us closer to the mystery of the Old One (God). In any case, I am convinced that he does not play dice."

(Translated from the German version)

[Document 3]

2. Parallel Worlds

The theory presented above postulates that not only one face of the cube but all six faces will fall to the ground when the cube is thrown into the air. Consequently, the probability of each of the six possibilities occurring is 6 divided by 6, which equals 1, or 100 percent for each side. The argumentation of this theory posits that the six aspects in question are located in six completely separate worlds, which are connected only by space wormholes [8]. The theory postulates that all possible outcomes will co-occur in parallel universes that are not connected. A more detailed analysis reveals that the theory is not without its shortcomings. For instance, there is a possibility that any minor phenomenon or event could result in the creation of an additional parallel world. Consequently, the probability of creating parallel worlds that concern only one person in a single lifetime is, therefore, in the hundreds of billions. This figure can be multiplied by the number of people on Earth to yield a truly enormous number. However, it should be noted that there is no space problem in either dimension of the world. The problem with this theory is that each of these worlds is alive, dynamic, and eventful, just like the world on Earth today.

When this happens, a strange situation arises: With every new thought and action a person does in one of these worlds, they create more and more worlds. In this case, these questions arise:

- Who is responsible for the actions of the first person who is identical to the second, third, and thousandth person?

- What is the determining factor that this person is the same in all these worlds?

- If all these persons are the exact first person in different parallel worlds, does the question arise whether the soul is divided according to the number of appearances of this person in these worlds?

[To simplify this analysis as much as possible, a soul can be regarded as a special magnetic field with an energy source.]

If the criterion is the soul as a source of energy, then manifestation in another parallel world weakens the human soul through the division of its energy. This is because the soul is a complex entity, and to be active in another world requires a significant amount of energy, which is then divided among the other existing worlds. This involuntary dissipation of energy precludes the possibility of attaining spiritual perfection.

The veracity of such theories, as advanced by some proponents of quantum science, is questionable. Conversely, if one assumes that the soul has only one real life and that subsequent lives are merely virtual, it follows that this does not affect the evolutionary process and that creation is, therefore, pointless. A more detailed examination of this topic will be provided in the second part of this article. Although this theory has numerous shortcomings that cannot be fully addressed in this research paper,

it must be noted that it has a sound intellectual framework. It can provide unique insights consistent with the *"integrated sciences"* perspective with some modifications.

3. Tachyons: Particles with Unusual Characteristics

The Tachyon theory was initially proposed in close temporal proximity to Albert Einstein's theory of relativity [9]. Some sources attribute the discovery of tachyons to the German physicist Arnold Sommerfeld [10], a professor and teacher of Heisenberg [11]. Nevertheless, it was Gerald Feinberg [12] who first introduced the term in the 1960s. The theory in question postulates the existence of particles that exhibit the following properties:

1. The velocity of these particles is always faster than the velocity of light [13].

2. Upon energy extraction from these particles, their velocity increases.

3. These particles are engaged in a continuous movement process from the future to the past.

The confrontation between this theory and the theory of relativity ultimately led to its near-obliteration from the academic landscape. In the subsequent years, Gerald Feinberg provided explanations that facilitated a more comprehensive understanding of this theory. Nevertheless, this theory was largely forgotten over time, except for its occasional reappearance in Hollywood feature films.

The current state of quantum mechanics and classical experimental science does not permit a definitive rejection or acceptance of this theory. Nevertheless, the advancement of quantum science, as presented in the AOG research institute under the designation of *"integrated sciences,"* indicates that the scientific community will soon focus on refining and completing this theory. The research conducted by AOG in the field of biology has already yielded evidence supporting the existence of these phenomena.

In the context of the current civilization, which is entering its third and final period of scientific thought, namely the era of integrated sciences as defined by Master Elahi, a revised version of quantum theory can describe a portion of the universe [14].

End part 1 of 3

Faramarz Tabesh

Code of the article in the research institute:
n ö,hkjk ähvhgg ,vrgc_ #hvj 1

The Topics of Part 2:

4- The Second Dimension and the Phenomenon of Time

5- Quantum Modification of the Theory of Parallel Dimensions and Tachyons

6- The Theory of Parallel Worlds and Its Revision

Footnotes and sources:

[1] From the Greek meta ta physical, *"that which comes after physics,"* a fundamental discipline of philosophy. *"It is not easy to say what metaphysics is."* Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

[2] At present, man's contribution to discovering the world's truths is considered very small and elementary compared to the science that dominates all of existence.

[3] Although psychic energy is recognized in science as brain energy, this type of energy has been insufficiently, incompletely, and not comprehensively researched in academic centers.

[4] Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955) was a Swiss-American theoretical physicist of German descent. Einstein is considered one of the most influential physicists in the history of science and one of the most famous scientists of modern times.

[5] In general, it can be said that quantum mechanics, along with Einstein's theory of relativity, is one of the most groundbreaking new theories of the 20th century. Quantum mechanics is a physical theory that describes the properties and laws of the states and processes of matter.

[6] Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander Schrödinger (1887 - 1961). He was an Austrian physicist and scientific theorist. He is considered one of the founders of quantum mechanics and was awarded the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physics, which he shared with Paul Dirac. The prize was awarded for discovering new, productive forms of atomic theory. I explained Schrödinger's cat (experiment) in the article Superstition: An Inexplicable Concept - Episode 1.

[7] Solvay Conferences are the names of international conferences in physics and chemistry. The Bohr-Einstein debate took place at the fifth Solvay Conference in 1927.

[8] Wormholes are hypothetical entities that can be derived from unique solutions of the field equations of general relativity. They were first described in 1916 by Ludwig Flamm and in 1935 by Albert Einstein and Nathan Rosen.

[9] The theory of relativity deals with the structure of space and time and the nature of gravity. It consists of two physical theories developed mainly by Albert Einstein: special relativity, published in 1905, and general relativity, completed in 1916.

[10] Arnold Johannes Wilhelm Sommerfeld (1868-1951) was a German mathematician, theoretical physicist, professor, and teacher of Werner Heisenberg.

[11] Werner Karl Heisenberg (1901-1976) was a German physicist who founded quantum mechanics and is one of the most outstanding physicists of the 20th century.

[12] Gerald Feinberg (1933-1992) was an American physicist and futurist at Columbia University.

[13] Superluminal velocity or superluminal velocity.

[14] According to the classification of the AOG Research Institute, contemporary science is divided into the following three categories:

1- The Age of Descartes-Newtonian Thought. After the Middle Ages in the European Renaissance (around the end of the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century).

2- The age of Heisenberg's thinking, the age of quantum mechanics. The era of quantum mechanics (roughly from the beginning of the 20th century until today).

3- The era of integrated sciences. End of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century (roughly from the beginning of the 21st century to the end of the present civilization).

[Document 1] Source: EN : https://mindmatters.ai/2021/12/einstein-believed-in-spinozas-god-who-is-that-god/ . DE : https://beruhmte-zitate.de/zitate/127180-albert-einstein-ich-glaube-an-spinozas-gott-der-sich-in-der-harmon/

[Document 2] On March 21, 1942, in a letter to Cornelius Lanczos. EN: https://onlineonly.christies.com/s/alphabet-genius-important-autograph-letters-manuscripts/albert-einstein-1879-1955-337/205433

[Document 3] In a letter to Max Born dated December 4, 1926. EN: https://cosmosmagazine.com/science/physics/what-einstein-meant-by-god-does-not-play-dice/